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UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION

of

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for a

**METHODS OF PROVIDING REFUELING FOR FUEL CELL-POWERED
DEVICES**

METHODS OF PROVIDING REFUELING FOR FUEL CELL- POWERED DEVICES

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

5 This invention relates to the refueling of fuel cells used in small electrical devices. More particularly it relates to methods of refueling fuel cells by means of standardized refueling canisters or removable fuel cartridges marketed through conventional channels, such as those that provide batteries for small electrical devices.

Background Information

10 A number of business organizations have announced the proposed marketing of fuel cells as substitutes and/or replacements for electrical storage batteries used in small appliances, such as wireless telephone handsets, notebook computers and even flash-lights. To provide a sufficient energy density in their fuel storage reservoirs these fuel cells are powered a fuel, such as methanol, that reacts in the cells to provide the hydrogen
15 that is directly involved in electrical generation.

 Since these cells are replacements for electric batteries, the fuel cells, initially at least, will preferably have the same form factors as the batteries and will have the same electrical contacts to facilitate integration with the appliances powered by them.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

We have devised an improved refueling arrangement more in tune with the applications of the devices provided by these fuel cells. In accordance with a first embodiment of the invention, we propose to recharge the fuel cells *in situ* by connecting them to fuel-supply canisters. The canisters may preferably take the form of relatively small vessels that may preferably be readily procured from conventional retail outlets or on-line sources and kept on hand by the users of the fuel cell powered appliances. Then, when an appliance containing a fuel cell runs low on fuel, the user can refill the fuel cell reservoir from one of the canisters and continue to use the appliance without interrupting its operation.

Preferably, the canister has a discharge fitting that mates with an inlet fitting connected to the fuel cell's fuel reservoir. When the fittings are engaged with each other, the fitting mechanism provides a sealed fluid path from the interior of the canister to the reservoir. The fuel is then pumped from the canister to the reservoir, after which the fittings are disengaged. It is also preferred that the inlet and discharge fittings substantially conform to a standard specification, which is widely adopted by both appliance and fuel cell manufacturers, thus providing enhanced compatibility and convenience for users. Spent canisters may be disposed of or, alternatively, returned to a designated facility to be refilled or recycled.

Various fuel cells may have different requirements for fuel composition. For example, if methanol is the fuel, fuel cells may require different mixtures of methanol, fuel additives and water. Accordingly, the canisters and the fuel-cell inlet fittings may be provided with mechanical or electronic key arrangements such that only canisters that are authorized may be used to refuel a particular fuel cell. For fuel cell manufacturers, appliance manufacturers and end users alike, such authorization is important in terms of safety and performance as it tends to prevent the introduction of an improper fuel type or mixture.

In accordance with a second embodiment of the invention, the fuel cell's fuel reservoir is constructed in the form of a cartridge which is preferably integrated with, but removable from, an appliance powered by the fuel cell. Initially, a cartridge which is full of fuel is installed in an appliance. Once the cartridge's fuel is exhausted (or nearly so),
5 or possibly at another time that may be more convenient for a user, the cartridge may be removed by the user and a full one installed in its place. Exhausted cartridges may be disposed of or returned to a designated facility for recycling or refilling. As described above in connection with the canisters, the cartridges are preferably provided with mechanical or electronic key arrangements such that only authorized cartridges may be used
10 to supply fuel to the fuel cell.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention description below refers to the accompanying drawings, of which:

Fig. 1 is an axial section of a fuel canister that can be used in practicing the invention, and a fragmentary axial section of a fuel cell reservoir inlet that mates with the
15 canister, which is constructed in accordance with a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is an end view of the reservoir inlet of Fig. 1, illustrating a keying arrangement;

Fig. 3 is a flowchart depicting a method of providing refueling based on refueling
20 canisters such as that shown in Figs. 1 and 2; and

Fig. 4 is a flowchart depicting a method of providing refueling based on removable fuel cartridges.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF AN ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENT

25 As shown in Fig. 1 a canister 10, embodying the principles of the invention, includes a housing 12 enclosing a chamber 14 containing a liquid fuel for a fuel cell. A passage 16 leads from the chamber 14 to an outlet port 18 in a nozzle 19 by way of a ball valve comprising a ball 20 that is seated against a valve seat 22 by a spring 24. The ball

valve thus seals the chamber 14 from the outlet 18 until the valve is opened as described below.

The fuel cell (not shown) includes an inlet comprising an inlet chamber 28 that communicates with a passage 30 leading to the fuel cell's fuel reservoir (not shown). A ball valve comprising a ball 32 that is seated against valve seat 34 by a spring 36 normally seals the reservoir from the atmosphere. The spring constant of the spring 36 is preferably less than that of the spring 24. A tube 38, extending along the axis of the chamber 28 is restrained from outward displacement by a flange 38a that bears against a shoulder 39.

To recharge the fuel cell reservoir from the canister 10, the user inserts the nozzle 19 into the inlet chamber 28. This brings the tube 38 into contact with the ball 22, thereby forcing the ball 22 away from the shoulder 20 and providing a flow path from the chamber 14 to the interior of the tube by way of an aperture 38b. The user then forces a sleeve 42 inwardly (to the left in Fig. 1), thereby moving a plunger 44 to the left and forcing fluid from the chamber 14 into the tube 38. Sufficient force on the sleeve 42 is exerted to cause the fluid pressure to force the ball 32 away from its seat, thereby completing the pathway to the passage 30 and forcing the fuel into the passage and on into the fuel cell reservoir.

When the refueling operation is complete and the user relaxes the force on the sleeve 42, the spring 30 forces the ball 32 against the shoulder 34, thereby once again sealing the fuel cell reservoir. Then, when the nozzle 19 is extracted from the inlet chamber 28, the ball 22 returns to its normal position against the shoulder 22.

The nozzle 19 preferably has an irregular cross section, e.g., as shown in Fig. 2 and the inlet chamber 28 has a corresponding cross section. Only authorized canisters will have this nozzle cross section, thereby preventing recharging of the fuel cell reservoir by way of an unauthorized canister. Fuel cells requiring different fuel compositions may be provided with different inlet chamber cross sections, to accommodate canisters having the proper fuels for those fuel cells. Further examples of mechanical keying arrangements are disclosed in co-pending, commonly assigned application serial no. 10/413,982, filed April 15, 2003, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

This keying arrangement can of course be accomplished electronically instead of mechanically by including in the canister circuitry that responds to a signal from the fuel cell, the fuel cell then accepting a fuel only from canisters whose transponders emit the correct response. Detailed examples of electronic keying arrangements are disclosed in
5 co-pending, commonly assigned application serial no. 10/414,509, filed April 15, 2003, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

Fig. 3 illustrates in the form a flowchart a method of providing refueling using canisters of the types described above. At step 46, appliances which are powered by fuel cells designed for *in situ* refueling (*i.e.*, having refueling connectors) are sold into the
10 market. At step 48, authorized refueling canisters that are compatible with the refueling connectors are distributed for sale through traditional retail or on-line sources. At step 50, a user, having purchased a canister, uses it to refuel an appliance. Lastly, at step 52, spent canisters are disposed of or returned to be refilled or recycled.

In accordance with a second embodiment of the invention, instead of using can-
15 isters to recharge the fuel cell's fuel reservoir, the fuel reservoir is constructed in the form of a removable cartridge. Detailed examples of such removable cartridges are disclosed in co-pending, commonly assigned application serial no. 10/041,301, filed January 8, 2002. As opposed to *in situ* recharging as described above, a removable cartridge whose fuel supply is exhausted is simply replaced with a full cartridge by the user. Of course, a
20 user need not wait until the fuel supply is exhausted to replace a cartridge, but may instead choose a convenient time when cartridge replacement will not interfere with appliance operation.

Full cartridges are preferably distributed through retail or on-line channels such that users may readily and conveniently purchase them as desired. Depending on a spe-
25 cific design, spent cartridges may be considered disposable or may be refillable/recyclable by way of return to designated centers.

As described above in connection with the first embodiment, mechanical or electronic keying arrangements may be employed to prevent the use of unauthorized cartridges.

As shown in the flowchart of Fig. 4, at step 54, in accordance with the second embodiment of the invention, appliances are sold which are powered by fuel cells having removable fuel cartridges. At step 56, authorized replacement cartridges are distributed for sale through traditional retail or on-line sources. At step 58, a user, having purchased
5 a replacement cartridge, uses it to replace a spent cartridge in an appliance. Lastly, at step 60, spent cartridges are disposed of or returned to be refilled or recycled.

It will be understood that the scope of the invention is not limited to any particular canister, cartridge or fuel cell inlet configuration. Rather, the configurations described herein are illustrative of the inventive concept. Indeed, it is believed that the adoption of
10 a standardized specification, at least for the inlet fitting and canister nozzle, will greatly accelerate the integration and availability of fuel cells generally, and greatly simplify the distribution of fuel and the refueling process.

What is claimed is: